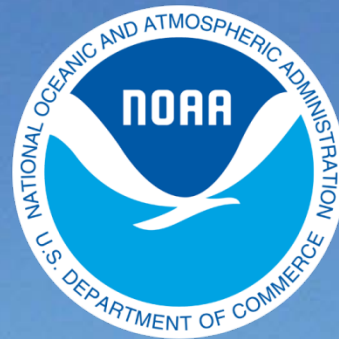


# BookletChart™



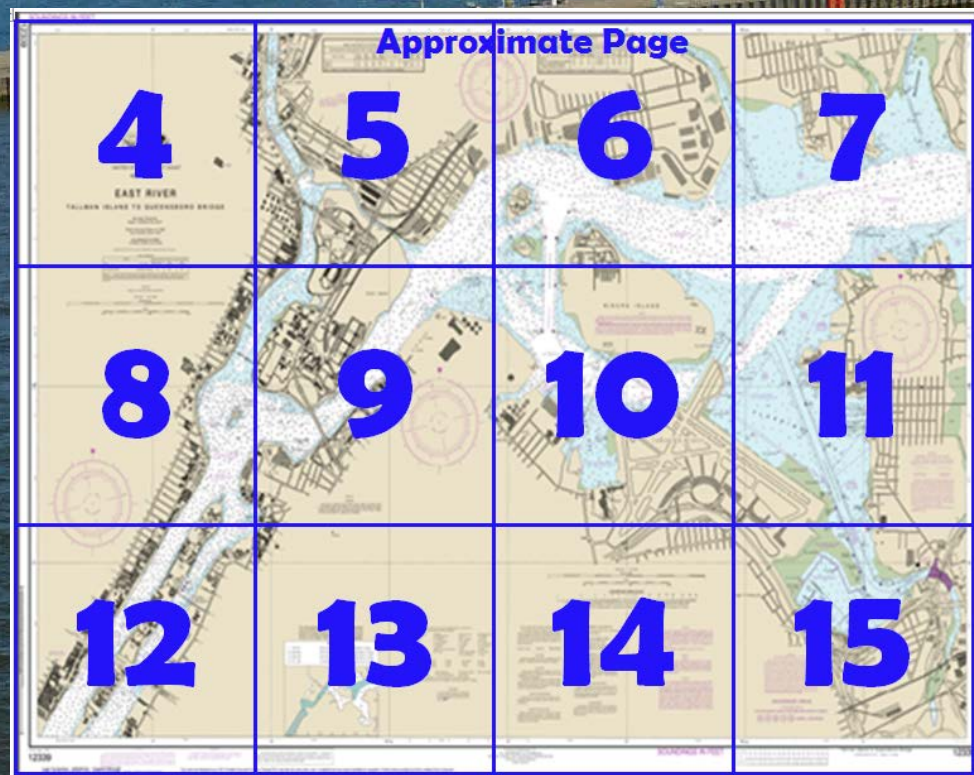
## ***East River – Tallman Island to Queensboro Bridge NOAA Chart 12339***

***A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters***

***When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.***



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
**888-990-NOAA**

**What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

**What is a BookletChart™?**

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

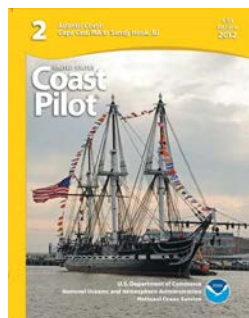
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12339>



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**

**East River** is a 14-mile-long tidal strait that connects Long Island Sound with New York Upper Bay and separates the western end of Long Island from the New York mainland. The Sound entrance is between Throgs Neck and Willets Point; the Upper Bay entrance is between The Battery and Governors Island. Hell Gate, about halfway between Throgs Neck and The Battery, is noted for its strong tidal currents. Harlem River extends

northward from Hell Gate to the Hudson River. Both sides of the East River, from The Battery to Port Morris, a distance of 9 miles, present an almost continuous line of wharves except where shoals or currents prevent access.

Mariners transiting East River in the vicinity of Rikers Island and/or

South Brother Island Channel are advised of the following:

East River Main Channel Lighted Buoy 5 has been established northeast of Rikers Island in 40°47'47"N., 73°51'59"W. to assure that no vessel penetration of air space exists over that portion of the East River which coincides with the glide path of the northeast-southwest runway of La Guardia Airport. Vessels with mast heights in excess of 125 feet shall pass 100 yards to the north of this buoy so as to avoid interference with the glide path.

In East River the flood current sets eastward and the ebb sets westward.

**Note:** this is the direct opposite of conditions in Long Island Sound where the flood is generally westward and the ebb eastward.

The velocity of current is 0.7 knot at Throgs Neck, 1.6 knots at Port Morris, 4 knots in Hell Gate, 3 knots at Brooklyn Bridge, and 1.5 knots north of Governors Island. In Hell Gate (off Mill Rock) the velocity is 3.4 knots for the eastward current and 4.6 knots for the westward current. The direction and velocity of the currents are affected by winds which may increase or diminish the periods of flood or ebb. The currents generally set with the channel, but heavy swirls are found in Hell Gate. In October 1991, tidal currents in Hell Gate were reported to deviate significantly from official predictions published by the National Ocean Service. Mariners should exercise caution and discretion in the use of published tidal current predictions. Also, previously available Tidal Current Charts for New York Harbor have been withdrawn.

The town of **College Point** is south of the point and on the east side of the entrance to Flushing Bay. The wharves on the west side of the town have depths alongside ranging from ½ to 10 feet. The shallow bight north of the town has depths of 2 to 5 feet and is used as a small-boat anchorage. Several small-craft facilities are at College Point. Marine railways to 45 feet, mobile cranes to 35 tons, water, ice, marine supplies, storage, and hull and engine repairs are available.

**Caution.**—Mariners transiting East River in the vicinity of Rikers Island and/or South Brother Island Channel are advised of the following: East River Main Channel Lighted Buoy 5 has been established northeast of Rikers Island in 40°47'47"N., 73°51'59"W. to assure that no vessel penetration of air space exists over that portion of the East River which coincides with the glide path of the northeast-southwest runway of La Guardia Airport. Vessel with mast heights in excess of 125 feet shall pass 100 yards to the north of this buoy so as to avoid interference with the glide path.

Vessels transiting South Brother Island Channel and using the turning basin at its southern terminus shall ballast prior to entry, and are cautioned that mast heights in excess of 125 feet may penetrate the glide path to the northwest-southeast runway to La Guardia Airport. If mast heights cannot be lowered below 125 feet, La Guardia Air Traffic Control shall be notified by telephone (212-779-0242) prior to terminal departure or channel entry.

**Currents.**—In East River the flood current sets eastward and the ebb sets westward. **Note:** this is the direct opposite of conditions in Long Island Sound where the flood is generally westward and the ebb eastward. The velocity of current is 0.7 knot at Throgs Neck, 1.6 knots at Port Morris, 4 knots in Hell Gate, 3 knots at Brooklyn Bridge, and 1.5 knots north of Governors Island. In Hell Gate (off Mill Rock) the velocity is 3.4 knots for the eastward current and 4.6 knots for the westward current. The direction and velocity of the currents are affected by strong winds which may increase or diminish the periods of flood or ebb. The currents generally set with the channel, but heavy swirls are found in Hell Gate.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center**  
**24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

**2**



# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



**NOAA's navigation managers** serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).

To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

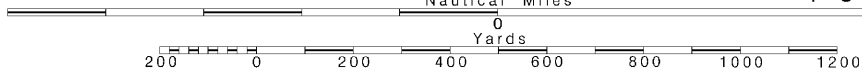
These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



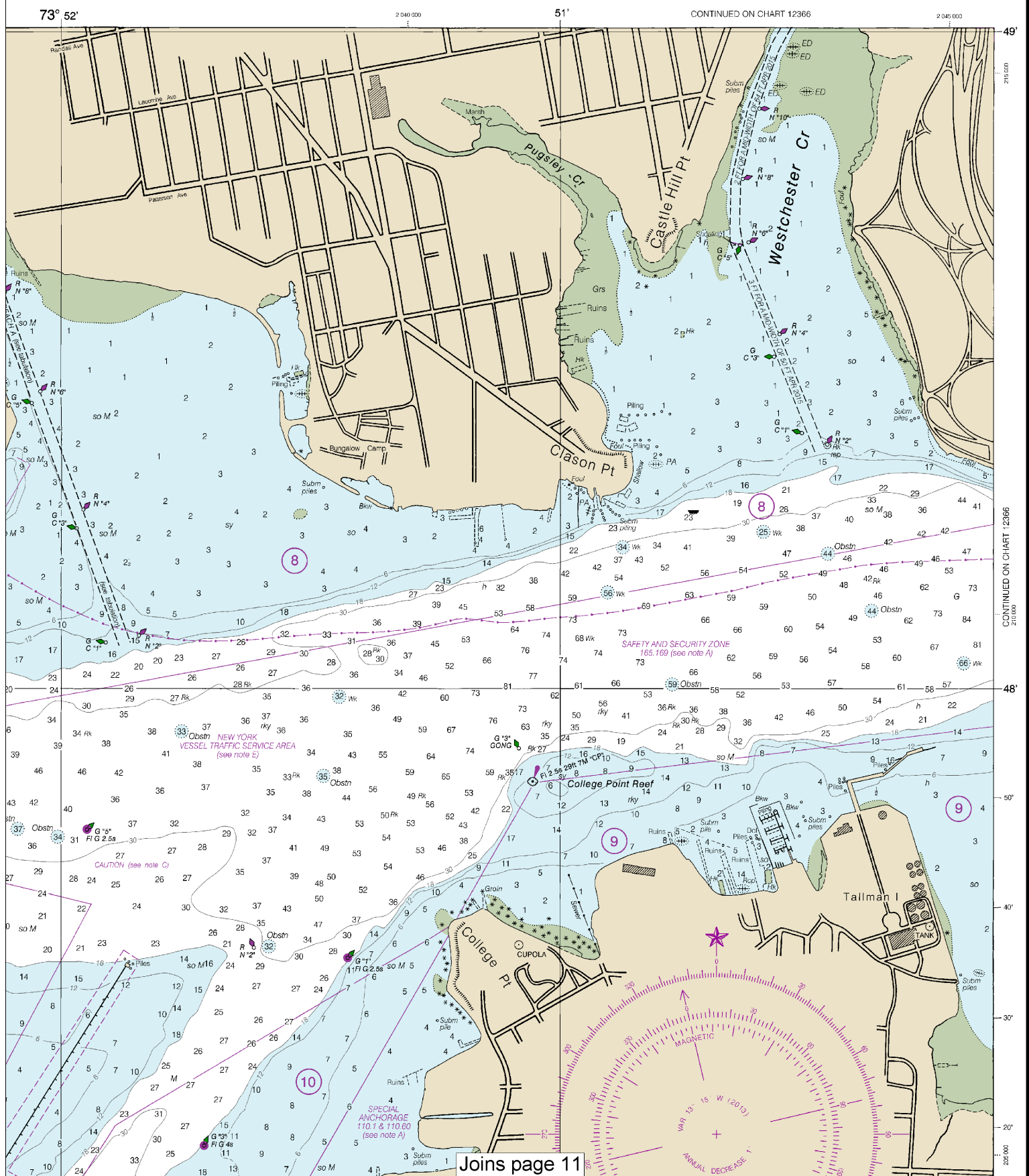
**CAUTION**  
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.



# 5







Last Correction: 3/25/2016. Cleared through:  
 LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016), CHS: 0616 (6/24/2016)

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

**TIDAL INFORMATION**

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
North Brother Island	(40°48'N/73°54'W)	7.2	6.9	0.3

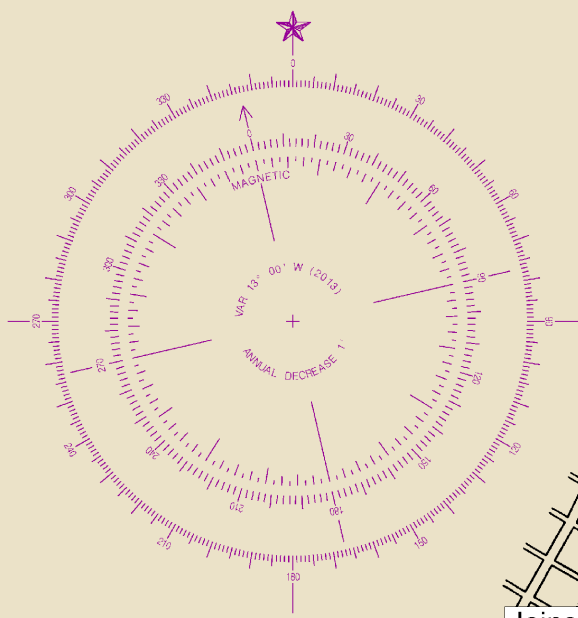
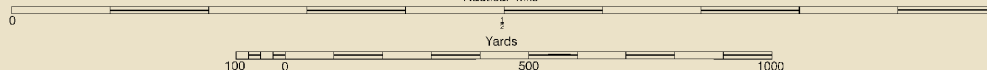
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jan 2013)

**HEIGHTS**

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

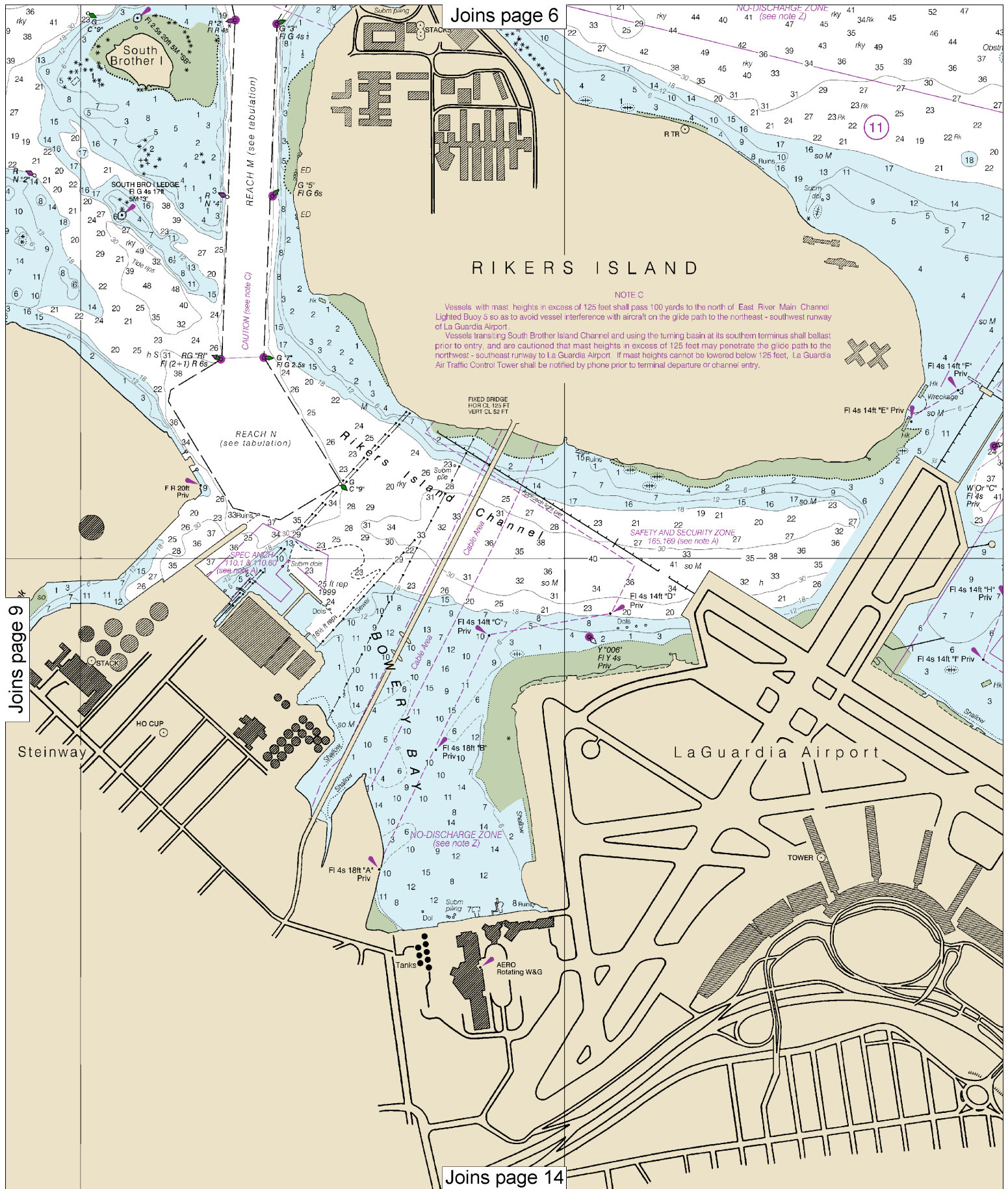
**SCALE 1:10,000**

Nautical Mile









**10**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

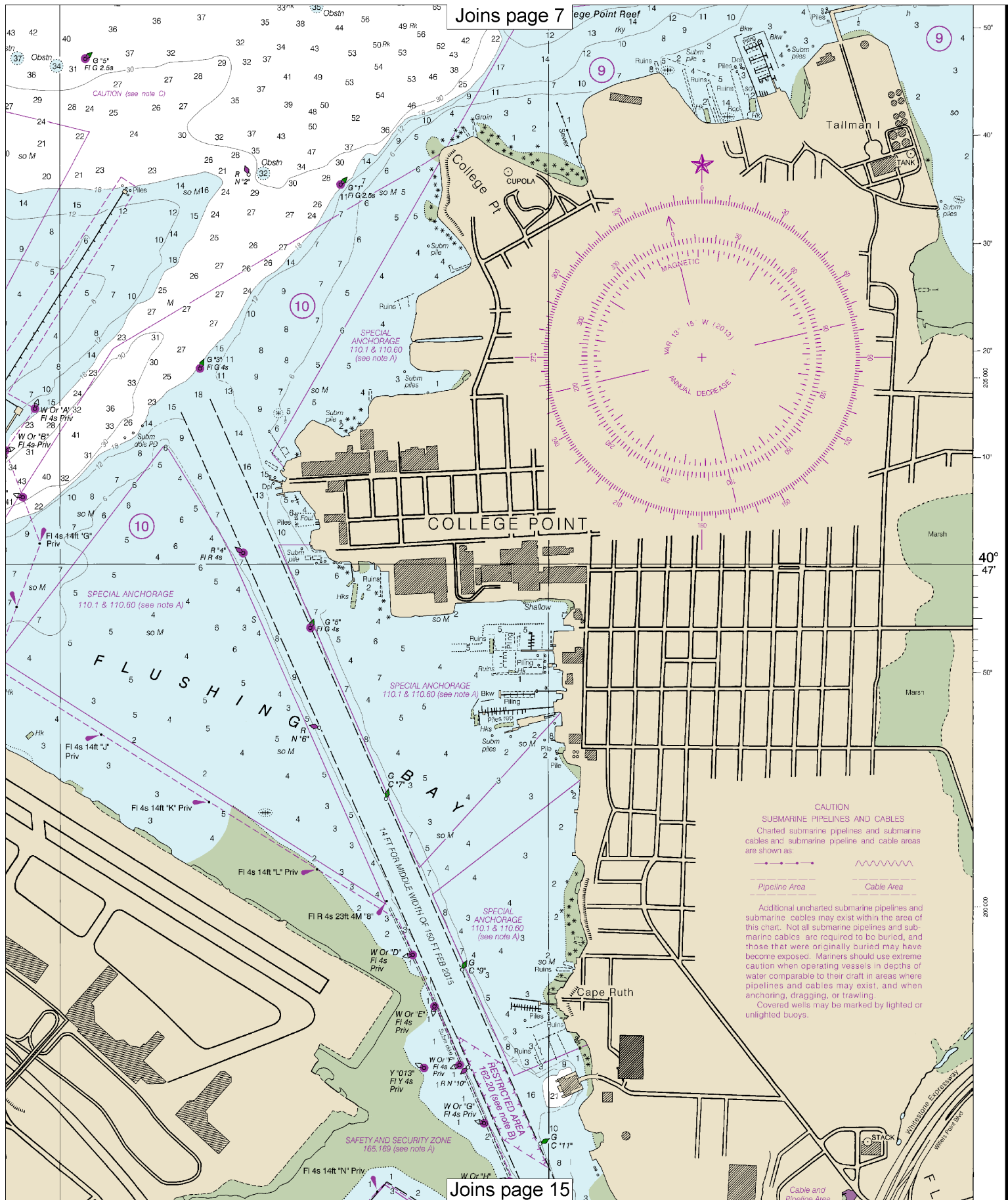
SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



Joins page 7

College Point Reef

Tailman I

COLLEGE POINT

Cape Ruth

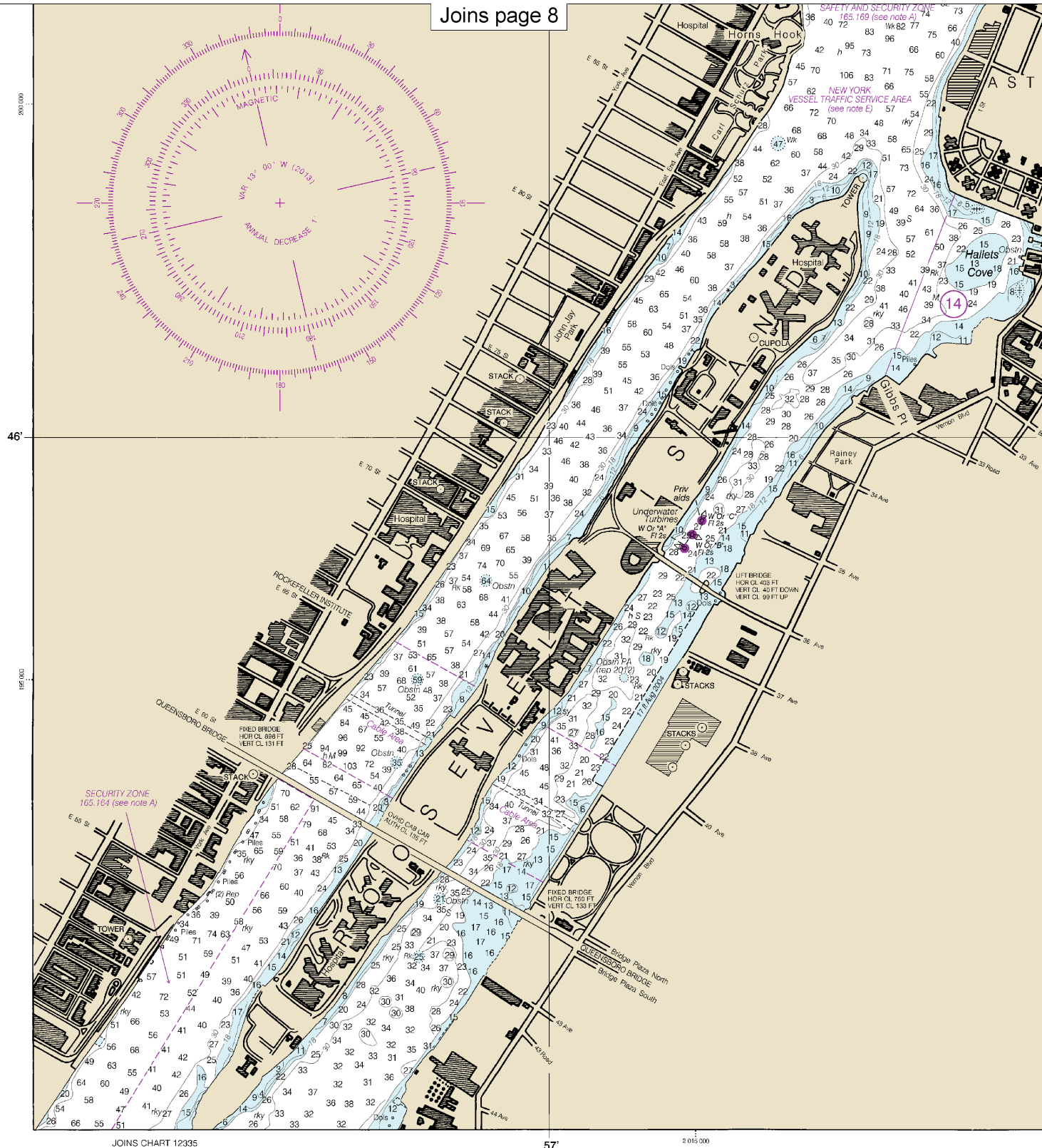
CAUTION  
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine  
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas  
are shown as:

Pipeline Area  
Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and  
submarine cables may exist within the area of  
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-  
marine cables are required to be buried, and  
those that were originally buried may have  
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme  
caution when operating vessels in depths of  
water comparable to their draft in areas where  
pipelines and cables may exist, and when  
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.  
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or  
unlighted buoys.

Joins page 15





47th Ed., Mar. / 13

12339

Last Correction: 3/25/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016), CHS: 0616 (6/24/2016)

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

This Ocean Service

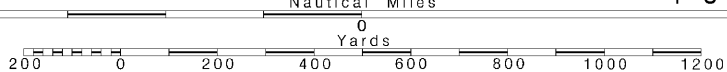
12

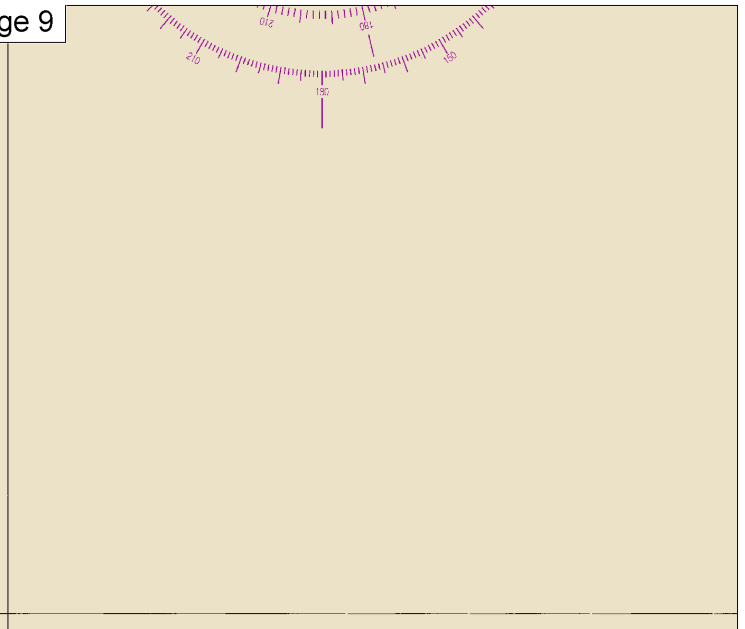
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

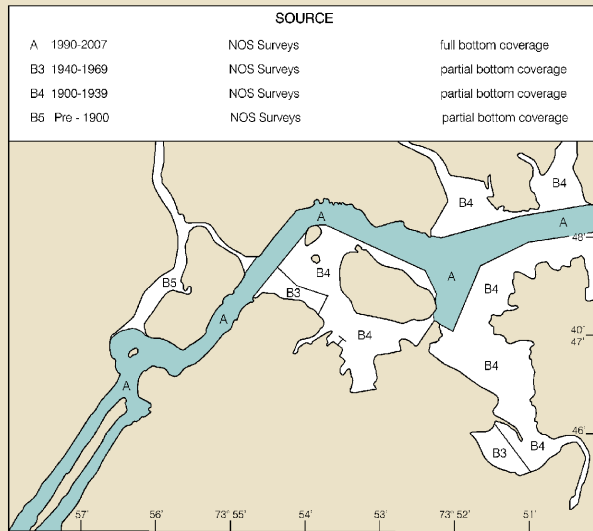
See Note on page 5.





# SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

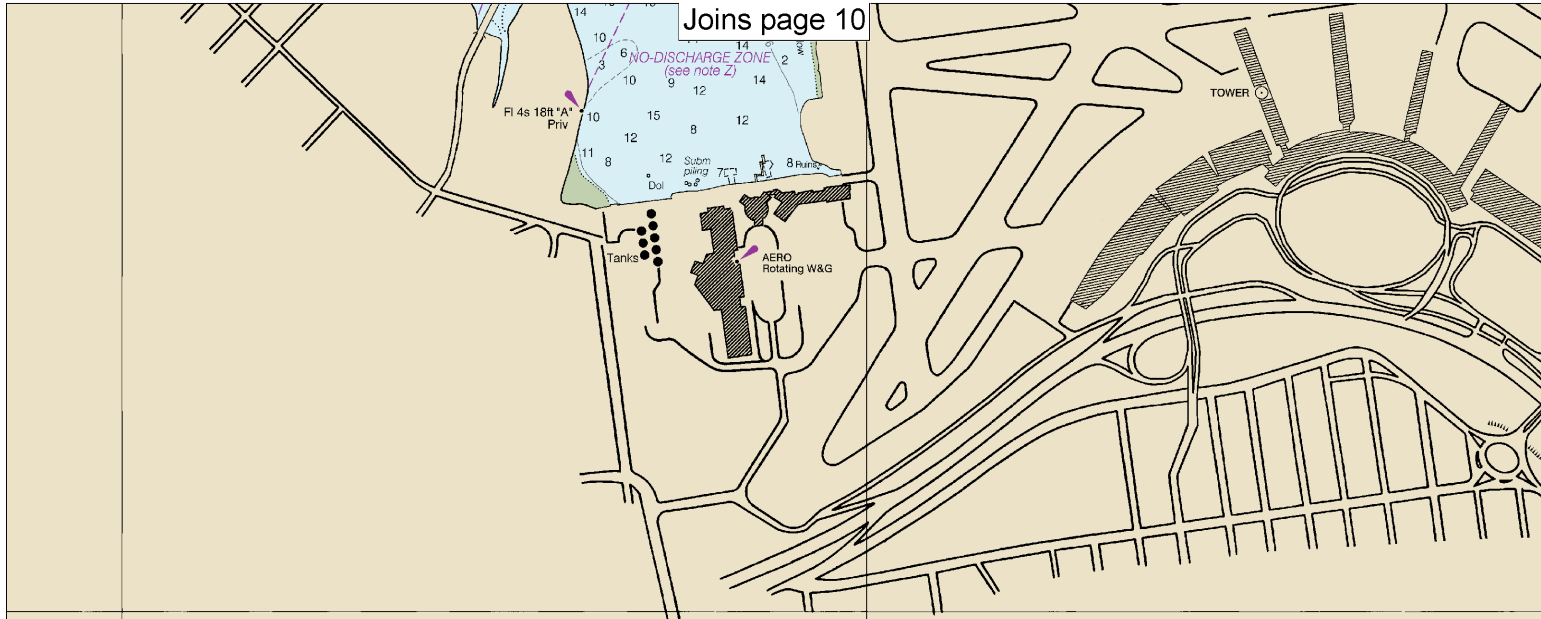
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LC lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	St N statute miles	VO very quick
D/A diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	W white
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	WHIS whistle
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	Y yellow
		R Bn radiobeacon	
Bottom characteristics:			
Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G grave	h hard	Pk rock
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective tripod surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

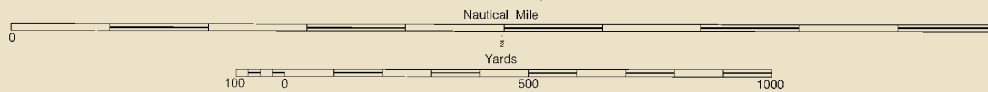
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

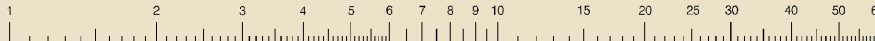


Joins page 10

SCALE 1:10,000



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

#### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New York, NY KWO-35 162.550 MHz

#### CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

#### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

#### PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

New York State Grid, Long Island zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 5,000 foot intervals.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.365" northward and 1.509" eastward to agree with this chart.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

#### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

#### NOTE B

162.20

All vessels traversing the area shall pass directly through without unnecessary delay. No vessels having a height of more than 35 feet with reference to the plane of mean high water shall enter or pass through the area whenever visibility is less than one mile.

#### NOTE E

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the New York Bay and surrounding areas. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate vessel traffic management within the VTS area.

54' 50' 2 030 000 53' 2 035 000

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

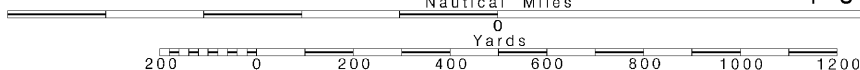
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.









EMERGENCY INFORMATION

## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**

## Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Interactive chart catalog	—	<a href="http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml">http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	—	<a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	—	<a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	—	<a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	<a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	—	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	—	<a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	<a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.